

HALIFAX MINERVA.

VOL. I.

HALIFAX, N. C. MAY 7, 1829.

NO. 14

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY JOHN CAMPBELL.

CONDITIONS.

The Minerva will be printed every Thursday morning at \$2 50 per annum, in advance, or \$3 if payment is not made within 3 months. No paper to be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements, making twenty lines or less, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

* Letters to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, BY

R. KINGSBURY,
At the Brick Store,

A variety of Fashionable and Seasonable Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS:

Among which are many CHEAP and ELEGANT Articles. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARD-WARE, CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE,

Hats, Shoes, Leather,

IRON, NAILS, &c. &c. &c.


and shall receive in all this week 700 Bushels Superior

TURKS ISLAND SALT.

The above together with my former stock makes my assortment as general and complete as is usually found in a country store. The above goods will be sold on my usual accommodating terms. I therefore solicit all that wish to purchase any thing in my line, to call at the Brick Store and examine before they purchase elsewhere; as my goods having been all purchased with Cash, I think I am justified in saying I am able to sell on as good terms as my neighbors; and am determined not to be undersold by any one.

Halifax, 17th April, 1829. 11—1f

NOTICE.

 RANAWAY from the subscriber, near Sandersville, in Washington county, Georgia, on the 22nd March last, my negro fellow

GLASGOW,

about 40 years old, dark complexion, thick lips, with a scar on his upper lip, I believe over the ordinary size of negroes, and very likely—when intoxicated he is very boisterous. Said negro enticed away with him a youth 16 or 18 years of age, by name Frederick Dixon, he has changed his name since he left I have understood frequently—said youth is of respectable parentage, he has a fond mother, brothers, sisters, and numerous other relations to bewail his unfortunate condition. Any information relative to said youth would be thankfully received—it is impossible to tell where they will go as they went off without the least provocation. The negro was raised in Bertie county, near Windsor, in North-Carolina. I heard of two persons answering to the above description on the 28th March last, near Cambridge in South-Carolina, who stated they were going to Virginia. I presume the fellow has acquaintances in the lower part of Virginia, but I think he will first go to where he was brought up; his ultimate object is to get his freedom, in pursuance of this object they may go on to Ohio immediately. I will give a liberal reward for the above named negro, or to have him secured so that I get him.

Wiley W. Cullens.

April 16, 1829. 4m—11.

Commercial and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers have opened in the town of Portsmouth, Virginia, a Commercial Warehouse for the reception and sale of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise and Produce of all kinds.

The following are the terms on which they will, as Commission Merchants, transact business:

Farmers and Merchants who may consign goods or produce to them, will be charged a commission of two and a half per cent, and NO CHARGES FOR STORAGE, if sold within thirty days. An advance in money will be made on consignments of country produce, upon which the usual interest will be charged. If the advance be wished in merchandise, it will be made in such articles as may be wanted, at cost prices, without interest. The New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond prices, deducting therefrom the necessary expenses of shipping, wharfage, drayage and commission, as charged in those cities respectively, may always be calculated on in this and the adjoining market, Norfolk. But the subscribers will hold themselves bound, in consulting the interest of their friends, to avail themselves of either of the above named markets—and when prices will justify a shipment, it shall be made (if requested) upon the responsibility, and at the risk of consignees.

The correspondence of the subscribers with the northern cities, will enable them at all times to furnish correct reports of the actual sales of country and other produce, which they propose to make known, with the prices of this and the Norfolk market, to those who may consign to them. They furthermore remark, for the information of farmers and others that may be disposed to avail themselves of their agency, that their warehouse is so situated, as to enable them to receive consignments without the expense of drayage, wharfage, or exposure to the weather.

They will keep on hand and will always sell at the lowest prices

Groceries of all kinds,

SALT,

IRON, NAILS, &c.

AND

DRY GOODS.

Their assortment of the last named is now considerable, and will be so enlarged as to meet the demands of the approaching season.

Referring to the following named gentlemen for a knowledge of their character and integrity, they respectfully solicit consignments.

W. MCKENNEY & Co.
Portsmouth, Virginia, } 12—3m
March 20, 1829.

REFERENCE TO
Rea. Daniel Southall, Murfreesborough, N. C.
John W. Southall, Esq. do
Joseph G. Rea, Esq. do
Dr. Thos. Borland, do
James Scott, Esq. do

NEW SPRING Goods.

Just received, a supply of fashionable spring Goods among which are:

20 pieces Calicoes, all new style Plain and Figured Gros de Nap; Black, White and Pink Satins; Yellow Bandanna Hks. Gros de nap Hks, some very splendid.
Men and Women's Linnen Hose; Brown Love Hks; Brown Cambrics; Brown French Drilling, Buckram; Oil cloth, Denmark Sateen; Belt Ribbons, fancy Vestings &c. Ladies dressing cases, and an additional supply of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, and MEDICINES.

All of which will be sold low for cash, by

J. HEMPSTEAD, Jr.

Halifax, N. C. March 1829. 7—1f.

R. & J. DUNN & CO.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they are receiving their

SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS which comprises a handsome and very extensive assortment of nearly every article, New, Fashionable or Desirable in the

DRY GOODS LINE.

A very large supply of

Groceries of all descriptions,

HARDWARE,

HATS,

of every quality.

China, Glass and Earthenware.

SADDLERY,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

and an assortment of TIN WARE.

Together with an assortment of Sole, Upper, Harness, Skirting and Bridle LEATHER.—Calf, Kip, Morocco and Sheep Skins.—Soaps; Perfumery.

Ladies' Leghorn Hats and Straw Bonnets.

Work Baskets, Brushes of all kinds, Books, Stationery, Tortoise-shell, Ivory, and Horn COMBS, Paints, Oils and Drugs; Pocket Books; Fur, Seal skin, and Morocco Caps, &c. &c.

All of which will be offered at very moderate prices—many of the goods MUCH lower than they have been heretofore sold in this market. They have on hand a consignment of

HERRINGS AND SHAD,

of the best quality, which they will sell at reduced prices.

Being confident that they can give satisfaction to those who call on them as regards the quality, style & prices of their goods, they respectfully invite all who want to purchase to examine their assortment.

C. B. We will continue to buy COTTON and CORN for cash, and to take them in trade or payment. Those of our customers who wish to send their Cotton to Dunn & M-I waine of Petersburg, to be Stored or Sold, will find us accommodating in our arrangements and anxious to promote their interest.

R. & J. D. & Co.

Halifax, N. C. Jan. 1829. 2—

Saddle and Harness Making Business.

THE subscribers embrace this opportunity of informing their customers, as well as the public generally, that they have on hand, and intend keeping,

A General Assortment of Articles in their Line,

which will be sold on very moderate terms, for Cash; or on a short credit to punctual customers. Those indebted to us, would do us a considerable favor by coming forward and settling their accounts, as it would be much to our advantage at this time.

CLARK & LITCHFORD.

N. B. Old Work repaired with neatness and despatch. C. & L.

January 30. 2—

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL pay fifty Dollars reward for apprehending and delivering to John Shaw, at Wel-

ford, negroes Crawford and Daniel, belonging to the

Roanoke Nav. Company, or \$25 for either of them. The former is believed to be in the upper part of the county of Northampton, where he has a wife, & the latter, in the neighborhood of Halifax.

A. JOYNER.

March 2, 1829. 3w—9

Halifax Academy.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS method to inform the citizens of Halifax and vicinity, that she hath commenced her school, and will teach the following branches of education, for the moderate sum of one dollar per month, (payable monthly) viz: Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic and History. She will also teach Needle Work, for one Dollar per month; and will be thankful for public patronage.

N. B. Needle work, on Lace & Muslins, will be executed in the nearest manner, on moderate terms

ELLEN VASSEUR.

March 26, 3m—8

FOR SALE, AT

THE POST OFFICE,

IN THIS PLACE,

The following Articles, to wit:

BACON, LIME,

HERRINGS, SHAD,

Stained Curtain Bedsteads,

Windsor

Chairs,

LEATHER,

WAGGON COLLARS,

FLOUR,

TOBACCO,

Also—The following articles:

Bottle Corks, Fly Stone, Termerick

Liquid Blacking, Ginger, Spice

Venetian Red, Red Lead

White Lead, Verdigris

Paintman's Drops, Opodeldoc

Nutmegs, Allum, Letheridge

Ink Powder, Pearl Ash

Ground Paint Brushes

Assorted

Shaving Boxes and Soap

Spanish Whiting, Turkey Umber

Crown, Yellow, Prussian Blue

Durable Ink, Staughton's Bitters

Tooth Brushes, Mace, Snuff Boxes

Spanish Annatto

do Blueing

do Indigo

Shaving Brushes, Razors

Blank Warrants

Almanacs

JUST RECEIVED, in addition to the above articles, some Drab and Blue Cloths and Cassimeres, Violins, Bridges and Strings for ditto, Flutes, Ficks, Brier Scythies, Spirits Turpentine, country made Russet and Black Shoes, Fur Hats, a complete assortment of Garden Seeds, Candles, Wafers, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Plaid Cloaks. Also—a few bushels Evepon Tea, an article which is but seldom offered in our market, and one that never fails to insure one thing that is sought for by all, viz: HEALTH, where it is regularly used. I speak not without experience.

All of the above articles will be sold very low, for Cash only.

JOS. L. SIMMONS.

Halifax, Feb. 6th, 1829. 3—

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF LEMUEL LONG and A. A. B. STITH, has been dissolved by mutual consent & the books & accounts belonging to the Firm of A. A. B. Stith & Co. have been assigned to George R. Reese, for the purpose of settling the business of said concern. All debtors and creditors, therefore, will apply to him for a settlement of their respective claims, both in favour of and against the Firm.

LEMUEL LONG,

A. A. B. STITH,

April 23, 1829. 13—1f.

FRANTIC

Will stand the ensuing season at the following places, viz: one day

in every week at David Day, Esq.'s, in Halifax county, one day in every week at Mr. William Leigh's, in Greenville, Va. and the balance of his time at the stable of the subscriber, in Northampton county, N. C. and will be let to mares at the reduced price of TWELVE DOLLARS the season, and TWENTY DOLLARS to insure a mare to be in foal—the insurance money to be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be in foal or the property changed.

FRANTIC is a beautiful Sorrel, of fine Action, seven years old, now in the prime of life, and nearly fifteen and three quarter hands high. The subscriber will use great exertions to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be liable for either.

Mares left at either stand will have every attention paid them, and grain fed at the neighborhood prices, if requested. The season will commence on the 1st day of March and end the 1st day of August.

R. CRUMP, Jr.

P. S. For further particulars see Hand-bills.

Feb. 13. 4—

THE HIGH BRED STALLION

CLARION.

Will stand at my stable in Halifax county, N. C. seven miles from Enfield, six miles from Halifax and 32 miles from Tarborough, and will be let to mares at the very moderate price of TWELVE DOLLARS the season; EIGHT DOLLARS the single leap, & TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS to ensure pregnancy; payable so soon as it is discoverable, or the property transferred. The money for the leap to be paid as soon as the service is rendered, with this proviso, that should the mare not stand, by payment of four dollars more she may be permitted to enter into the season; 25 cents in every instance to the groom. The season has commenced, and will end the first day of August next, at which time the money for the season will become due.

Mares left with the horse will be fed, if required, plentifully with grain, at the rates of twenty five cents per day.—Extensive pasturage gratis. I will take particular care of all mares entrusted to me, & try to prevent accidents of every kind and escapes, but will not be liable for either.

DESCRIPTION OF

CLARION.

A most beautiful bay horse, 15 hands 1 inch high, of elegant form, figure, symmetry, and action; possessing great muscular powers and beauty; he has an elegant head and neck; short back, fine loin, rump flaps and thighs; wide hocks; thin fluted hind and fore legs, excellent oblique shoulders and breast. In a word, he is a horse of fine bone, & possesses as many running points as any horse on the continent—and has the very best of eyes—so greatly wanted at this time.

PEDIGREE OF

CLARION.

He was gotten by Gen. Win. Chamberlain's famous thorough bred horse, Tiptop; his dam by that most beautiful and excellent stallion (whose blood is held by racers at this time in the highest repute and greatly sought after) old Citizen—his grand dam was a thorough bred imported barb mare; sent as a present from the Bey of Tunis, by the hands of his ambassador, Meli Mell, in the year 1806, to the late his Excellency Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States; and assured, by the said Ambassador, to be of the very highest bred horses in that country; and selected at considerable expense and with great care, as a present worthy of the President's acceptance.

Tip-top by the imported horse, Oscar; his dam by the imported horse, Spread Eagle; grand dam by that celebrated running horse, old Bellair; great grand dam by old Wildair; great great granddam by Harris' Eclipse; great great great grand dam by the imported horse, old Jolly Roger; his great great great great grand dam by the imported horse, Moretons Traveller.

Oscar (sire of Tip Top) was gotten by the imported horse, old Salttram; his dam by King Herod; our of miss Middleton, by Regulus; hey dam, Camilla, by a son of Bat Bolton, her dam by Bartlett's Childers; her dam by Honeywoods Arabian; her dam was the dam of the two True Blues.

Citizen was got by Paeolet; his dam, Princess, by Turk; he by Regulus, and he by the Godolphin Arabian, his dam, Fairy Queen, by young Cade, and he by old Cade, and he by the Godolphin Arabian; his dam was Rouths Black-eyes.

Paeolet bred by Lord Grosvenor, and foaled in 1763, and got by Blank. (one of the best sons of the Godolphin Arabian) his dam, White neck, by old crab; her dam by the Godolphin Arabian—Conveyer's Arabian—Curwen Bay Barb; Marshall's Spot; White Legged Chesnut; Lowther Barb, old Vintner mare, whose pedigree never was ascertained.

The imported horse Salttram was got by that famous running horse Eclipse; the best racer of his day in England; his owner the late Col. Dennis Okeley gave six hundred Guineas for one half of him, \$2,500, and eleven hundred Guineas for the other half \$5,133. 33 and notwithstanding this enormous price he cleared by him upwards of £25,000 sterling, equal to \$111,000. He certainly was the cheapest horse ever purchased in England!! he was held by the racing gentlemen in

such high estimation, that after his death cakes and ale were given TO THE POOR at the funeral of his flesh; his bones were put together and a few years past were held at \$601 60 and offered for sale at that price. He was got by Marsk, his dam Spelletta, by Regulus; his dam Mothem Western, by Smithson of Snake; her dam was Lord Davey's old Montague mare, got by Hautboy; his dam by Brimmer.

PEDIGREE of old Marske. he was got by Squirt, his dam by Black-legs—Bay Bolton—Fox Cub; Honeyskins—Huttons Gray Barb—Cuttons Royal Colt—Byerly Turk; Rustler.

Conveyskins was got by the Lyster or Straddling Turk and foaled in 1712.

The Lyster or Straddling Turk was brought into England, by his Grace the Duke of Berwick, from the seige of Buda in Hungary, in the Reign of King James the Second; in the year 1686.

The Byerly Turk was Capt. Byerly's Charger, in King William's wars in Ireland, in the year 1689.

Clarion from the above pedigree contains the purest Arabian Blood and American crosses of any horse on the continent, his blood goes directly back to the imported Shakespear mare, imported mare Seloma, and imported mare Kitty Fisher, and has also 12 Godolphin Arabian, crosses more.

JOHN CROWEL.

March 26, 1829. 8—1f

The above pedigree is extracted from the General Stud Book of England, and confirmed by Gov. H. G. Burton, the Hon. John Randolph of Roanoke and Gen. Chamberlaine.

J. C.

Halifax County State of N. C.

I do hereby certify that I have diligently extracted the above pedigree from the Stud Book of England and have the certificate of Mr. J. C. of Washington City in possession, who sold the sire and dam of the Citizen mare, for the benefit of the United States, which were presented by the Tunisian Ambassador Meli Mell in the name of the Bey of Tunis to the late Thomas Jefferson late president of the U. S.

PATRICK NESBETT EDGAR.

March 16th, 1829.

GEN. MARION.

Will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Halifax county, North Carolina, 1 mile from the town of Halifax, 11 from Enfield, and 16 from Pollock's Ferry; and will be let to mares at FIFTEEN DOLLARS cash, the single leap—THIRTY DOLLARS the season, payable at the expiration of the season—and FORTY FIVE dollars to ensure a mare to be in foal, payable as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal—with 50 cents to the Groom in every instance.—The season has commenced, and will end on the 20th day of July.

Mares sent to remain with the horse will be well attended to; and can be fed with corn and fodder, if required, at 25 cents per day. Separate lots are provided, for mares with young colts. All necessary pains will be taken with mares and colts, to prevent accidents and escapes of every kind; but I will not be liable for either.

NICHOLAS M. LONG

March 18, 1829. 8—1f

THE Editors of the Warren Reporter and Tarborough Free Press, are requested to give the above three weekly insertions and forward their accounts to the Post Master at this place for collection.

NOTICE.

AT February Court 1829, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator on the estate of William B. Finney. All those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby requested to present the same, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN T. CLANTON, Admin.

Halifax county N. C.)

March, 1829. 1—3w

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all whom it may concern, that the lands sold Lemuel Long, in 1826, adjoining the lands of John Purnell, Henry Garrett and others, by Jos. J. and Wm. H. Gray, is yet unpaid for; and all every person is hereby, by forwarded from trading for said land, unless subject to the purchase money yet remaining unpaid.

JOS. J. GRAY.

April 6th, 1829. 12—4

RELIEF OF THE CATHOLICS.

Perhaps a more interesting speech was never delivered in the British Parliament, than the late Address of the Minister, Mr. Peel, on the proposition for removing the disabilities under which the Catholics of the United Kingdom have so long labored, and which had well nigh produced a Civil War in Ireland.

The speech fills thirteen close columns in a London paper. We cannot, therefore, give it at length, but thinking it would be gratifying to our readers to see an abridgment of it, which should contain its most material parts, we present them with the following:

Mr. Peel, after some preliminary remarks, in which as Minister of the King, and sustained by the authority belonging to that character, he wished to vindicate the advice given to his Majesty by an united Cabinet, and to submit the measures which were proposed to be carried into effect for the adjustment of the Roman Catholic Question—that question which has so long and so painfully occupied the attention of Parliament, and which has distracted the councils of the King for the last 50 years. I approach this subject almost overwhelmed by the magnitude of the interests it involves, and by the difficulties with which it is surrounded. Of these difficulties I am unconscious of the extent. I know they are great and many, and they are increased by the peculiar situation of him on whom the lot has been cast to propose this measure, and explain the expediency of its adoption. But, Sir, through all these personal difficulties, however galling to my feelings and affecting to my heart, I am supported by the consciousness that I have done my duty towards my Sovereign, and my country. According to my heart and conscience, Sir, I believe that the time is come when less danger is to be apprehended to the general interests of the empire, and to the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Protestant establishment, in attempting to adjust the Catholic question, than in allowing it to remain any longer in its present state. I have been called upon to give the reasons which have swayed me in the adoption of the course I now advocate, and which is in opposition to that I have so long upheld. And for the satisfaction of those who have made this appeal to me—I should not say for their satisfaction, but from a desire to attempt bringing conviction to their minds in favor of my view of those points on which we differ, and for the satisfaction of the people of this country—I will endeavor to make out the case I have been challenged to make out. I am well aware, Sir, I feel that I speak in the presence of a House of Commons, the majority of which are prepared to vote in favor of an adjustment of this question. I feel that I address a majority of those who have for years argued in favor of settlement of the question upon higher grounds than those which I would press upon the attentive consideration of others who advocate a contrary opinion. It is wholly unnecessary for me to address any arguments to those who are already convinced of the advantages of a settlement of those claims, as the only means of averting from us the embarrassments and evils by which we are surrounded. But I trust that in what I shall think it necessary to say, less with the personal object of self-vindication than with a view to attempt to satisfy the great body of the people of this empire, be their opinion of the question what it may, that more evil than advantage would result from leaving it in its present state, I hope, that those who require no argument to convince them of this fact, will bear with me while I go through the details of an argument which possesses all the force of demonstration—I have for years attempted to maintain the exclusion of Roman Catholics from political power in Ireland. I do not think it was an unnatural or unreasonable struggle. I have desisted from it in consequence of the conviction that it could be no longer advantageously maintained; and from finding that I was not furnished with adequate materials or sufficient instruments. Others seem disposed to push certain principles to an extent, that would endanger the very establish-

ment they are anxious to defend. His Majesty's Government does not yield to them in a zealous desire to preserve the Constitution and support that establishment. It therefore rests to explain the apparent contradiction between this assertion and the measure we have advised.

Mr. P. then went into a statement of facts to prove the danger that would be run by the Government from a continued resistance of the Catholics for a redress of their grievances. He said the condition of the Country was such that something must be done. His first position was, that there is an evil in divided Cabinets and distracted Councils which cannot be longer tolerated. This being conceded and that a united Government must be formed—in the next place, that Government must choose one of two courses—they must advance, or they must recede; they must grant further political privileges to the Roman Catholics, or they must retract those already given to them. I am told, it is not now the first time the two Houses of Parliament have differed, and that therefore matters remain unchanged; and that accordingly, the same system should be pursued. But are events exactly the same? Do not the same events, frequently coming to pass, bring about other events? If the two Houses of Parliament have been divided against each other for the last five years, is that a reason they are to be divided in like manner, for ten years, or for ever? So far as my own course in this question is concerned, it is the same with that which suggested itself to my mind in 1825 when I was his Majesty's Principal Minister for the Home Department, and found myself in a minority of this House upon the division on this question. When I then saw the numbers arrayed against me in this House I felt that, at least, my position as a Minister was untenable. The moment, Sir, that I, the Minister for Irish affairs, found that I was left in a minority on that question, which was above all others, of paramount interest and importance to the country, that moment I sought to be relieved from the duties and responsibility of office. I stated to the Earl of Liverpool, who was then at the head of the Administration, that it was my anxious wish to be relieved from office. It was, however, notified to me that my retirement would occasion the retirement of the Earl of Liverpool, and that such an event would of course, at once produce a dissolution of the Administration, the responsibility of which would rest with me. I held my hand. If I had acted simply in obedience to my own wishes, as an individual, I should have resigned. I was induced, however, to retain my office, and make another experiment upon the feelings of the country. I have stated the motives which induced me. In 1826 there was a new Parliament, and in 1827 a majority in this House of twenty-three against the Catholic question. In 1828, however, the House took a different view of the matter, and though it did not pass a bill, it agreed to a resolution favorable to the principle of adjustment. That resolution being passed, I felt satisfied that the sense of the country had been fairly taken, for it was the decision of a new House. I then determined that nothing should induce me to remain longer in office to obstruct this measure. In the last year, for the first time in this Parliament, discussion between the two Houses was revived. I then saw there was only one course open to me, and that was a most painful one—it was painful to act in opposition to pre-conceived impressions, and to esteemed friends, and in short to hold a course inconsistent with that which I once felt and advocated. The events of last year pressed upon me with that full force which belonged to their importance, and I was determined to sacrifice all private feeling for the public weal. I was determined—but it was no easy task. To use the beautiful words of Dryden—

"Tis said with ease, but oh! how hardly tried
By haughty souls, to human humer tied;
Oh! deep convulsive pangs of agonizing pride."

When I felt last year, that the case was as I have stated it to be, I determined to take the course which I wished to take in 1825; but with this difference, that I intended to the Noble Duke at the

head of His Majesty's Government, not only that I was anxious to retire from office, but that I felt so strongly the current of public opinion was setting in favor of the Catholic Claims, that in whatever situation I might find myself, I should not consider myself justified in making any further opposition to those claims; adding, that whatever private and personal sacrifice it might inflict upon me, I was prepared after the events of the last year, to submit to it, in the support of any measure which I might consider compatible with the safety of the Protestant Establishment. I detailed on a former occasion, that a dreadful commotion had distracted the public mind in Ireland—that a feverish agitation & unnatural excitement prevailed, to a degree scarcely credible, throughout the entire country. I attempted to show that the social intercourse was poisoned there, in its very spring—that family was divided against family, and man against his neighbor,—that, in a word, the bonds of social life were altogether disordered—that the fountains of public justice were corrupted—that the spirit of discord walked openly abroad—and that an array of physical force was marshalled against the law, and to the imminent danger of the public peace. But, perhaps I shall be told, as I was on a former occasion, in forcible though familiar language, that this is the old story—that all this has been so for the last twenty years, and therefore there is no reason for a change. To this I reply, Sir, there is reason for a change, and the reason is, because it is the old story. It is, because this state of things has so long existed, and we have been so long unable to find a remedy. It is for this, Sir, that I am tired of maintaining the present system. It is obvious it cannot exist; it must be changed. We cannot determine upon remaining idle spectators of the sufferings of Ireland. The universal cry of the country declares that something must be done. Some of my Hon. Friends may come to an opposite conclusion, but I know I am only echoing the sentiments of all reasonable men, when I say that something must be done. I ask you to examine the state of his Majesty's Government for the last thirty five years, and to mark the bearing of the Catholic Question upon the Government—the divisions it has created among the Statesmen—the distraction it has occasioned in our Councils, and the weakness it has consequently produced.

Mr. P. called on gentlemen to reflect on the disunion that had prevailed in the Administration on Irish affairs for the last 35 years, and then say whether the course now proposed is not the only one that will do any good. Mr. P. then took a brief history of the Catholic question from Mr. Pitt's Administration to the present time, showing that the Cabinet had always been much divided on this subject, and that Parliament had also been in the same situation. The consequence has been that differences have arisen between honorable men; and that the public mind in Ireland had been probed until a dangerous and exaggerated sensitiveness has been created in it with respect to all passing events.

With respect to the present House of Commons, is it an unfair representation of the public opinion upon this great question? Was it not elected at a period when the public mind was sufficiently alive to the Catholic question? Was it not sufficiently acquainted with the efforts made to pass Catholic Relief Bills through Parliament, and with the state of Ireland? Sir, this House was elected after the direction of the public attention had been given to the proceedings of the Catholic Association. The bill to suppress that Association had been passed, and the discussion on the question was not brought to a close in less than five nights. Then, Sir, was the time for public opinion to have declared itself and afforded us the materials for a successful contest. But, having suffered this proper occasion to pass by, it is now too hard that we should be blamed for not carrying on a bootless resistance. It is a hard thing to call upon the responsible ministers of the Crown to carry on resistance, without furnishing us with those instruments by which alone the battle can be fought. For, Sir, ask you, when we are told of the feeling of the country against the Catholic ques-

tion, to look to the returns. If any discontent pervades the people, it is but of a short date. It is a recent disquietude—(great cheering)—and I say, Sir, it ought to have been shown, not by public meetings, but by the public exercise of the elective franchise. It is not fair to throw upon Ministers the whole responsibility of resistance when that resistance was paralysed by the way in which the people had exercised the elective franchise.

Mr. P. then referred to the members returned to the present Parliament, shewing, that in many of the counties they were equally divided on the Catholic question, and in a greater number of counties and towns there was a majority in favor of granting relief.

These things, I say, prove to me, that the voice of the people was not deliberately pronounced against the consideration of this great question, at that period when it might have been pronounced with most effect. I therefore conclude that it does not exist. Be this so, or be it not so, I do say, that it is hard upon those who have fought the battle against making further concessions to the Catholics, for the last ten years, with Houses so nearly divided, with forces so nearly equal, now to charge them with want of zeal, because they consider it would be useless to continue the struggle longer. I maintain, that when the course of the question is looked at, during the period which I have named, it is not fair to throw upon me all the responsibility for making it what it has become. With respect to the inferences which may be drawn as to the state of public opinion, from the debates in this House, I should like to know to what conclusion any man must come who has watched the progress of our discussions. Who, I would ask, are they who have taken the most prominent part in them? On whom has the brunt of the battle fallen? Sir, I hold in my hand a list of the speakers in the several debates which have taken place on this subject. It would be invidious to go into details, and I am the last man who would wish to do so, as many of my Hon. Friends, who feel the utmost zeal in the cause, have been, by various circumstances, precluded from taking a part in debate. It might, therefore, be unfair to draw any inference from that to which I have alluded. I will not assume any deficiency of zeal from the paucity of numbers; but I do think it hard that an individual, after fighting the battle for ten years, should be accused, as I have been, by those who, during that long period have witnessed the struggle without once opening their mouths in support of that cause for which they now manifest such extraordinary anxiety.

Now, Sir, having described to the House what has been the state of the Government, and what the situation of the two Houses of Parliament, during the last five and thirty years, I come next to the consideration of a subject not less important—what was the state of Ireland during that period?

Mr. P. then took a view of all the difficulties and disturbances that have taken place in Ireland for the last twenty-five years. After which he added, couple this with the differences which have existed between the two Houses of Parliament on this question, and with the divided state of the Government, and then, I will ask, is not the position which I advanced at the outset perfectly made good, namely, that this state of things cannot continue—that some effort must be made to enable Parliament and the Government to unite with one common feeling in the administration of the affairs of Ireland? I now, Sir, approach the consideration of the important question, what that course ought to be.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Horrible Executions at Lisbon.

LISBON, March 7.—The day of yesterday will be memorable in the bloody annals of Lisbon. The special commission appointed to judge the unfortunate men charged with rebellion against Don Miguel on the 9th January, having ordered them to give in their written answers in twenty-four hours, concluded its proceedings on the 28th ult. On that day the sentence was drawn up, signed, and sent to Miguel for his approbation. By that sentence Brigadier Moreira and four more were condemned to transportation for ten years.—The remainder of the

accused were acquitted, from a demonstration of their innocence, or from want of sufficient evidence of guilt. But such a sentence could not satisfy Miguel, he, therefore, resolved that another should be drawn, by which the first five convicts should be hung, the two next transported for life, and all the rest for ten years. They met with opposition from one or two of the judges, and a negotiation took place which lasted some days, but their scruples were either satisfied or silenced, and the sentence which Miguel desired was signed on the 4th inst. It was read to the prisoners on the 5th, and only twenty-four hours were allowed them to prepare for death. This was against all law & custom, three days for preparation being always hitherto granted. Yesterday accordingly they were executed. A new gallows was erected on Sodre square, where the merchants generally meet in the afternoon on business, because their loyalty to the young queen is fully established by their expressed sentiments and their scanty charities to the usurper's government.—The same square is the principal quay and landing place from the Tagus. There, from the morning, a great number of troops were collected; but it was only by two o'clock that the fatal procession arrived, numerous escorted. The unfortunate men to be executed were all barefooted, with white large sleeved frocks, which covered them all over: each of them had two priests by his side. The execution began by a youth only seventeen years old; though the sentence said twenty. He was midshipman, the son of Colonel Chabry. He was led to the ladder of the gallows, and obliged to kneel before it during ten minutes, whilst the priest were praying over him. Having ascended it, he was directed to turn round and to seat himself on one of the steps. Whilst the hangman who, covering the young man's head with the white cap of his gown, turned him off from the ladder, and got on his shoulders, riding him and swinging about with one of his feet upon the victim's hands (which being tied together made a kind of stirrup,) another hangman pulled him down by the feet. This lasted about ten minutes more, and when life was considered to be quite extinct, the body was taken down and laid on the ground. The second was also a very young man, cadet in the Corps of Marines, said in the sentence to be twenty-three, but who was hardly twenty years old; his name was James Ghaviz Searnicchia. The third was said to be one Joaquin Velez Barreiro, but was, in fact, the gallant Presivello, who gave a false name on entering the goal, and kept it in order not to injure his family. He showed the greatest courage and resolution to his last breath, refusing to answer to the priests, who endeavored to make him acknowledge Miguel. The fourth was Jose Gomes Ferreira Braga, thirty-three years old, a lieutenant of artillery; and the last, Brigadier General Alexandre Manoel Moreira Freira.—They generally showed courage, but none like the brave Presivello, who had been formerly an officer in the army, and lately Colonel of the Militia in one of the northern provinces where he had his estate, for he belonged to a wealthy and distinguished family. He had served under Napoleon, and gained from him the cross of the Legion of Honour. He had gone to England, but being ashamed to remain inactive, returned to aid the public cause. He landed on the very night of the 9th of January, and a few hours after he was in arms! There he remained six weeks without speaking a word to a friend, seeing any one, or even being allowed to change his linen! When called to give his defence in twenty-four hours he was covered with vermin, and nearly in a state of distraction. After the five bodies were cut down and laid on the ground, the hangman began to chop off their heads with a cutlass on a piece of wood. The heads were then stuck upon iron points fixed on the post of the gallows, and there they remained three days.

Remarkable Snake hunt.—The following extraordinary circumstance is said to have lately occurred at or near Hillsborough, in Fountain County, in the State of Indiana: For some years past this place has been infested with snakes, so numerous that people were not safe to go in their beds at night. So great was the terror of the citizens that few dared to venture out after dark for fear of them. Last Fall, a person living in the neighborhood, discovered a cave in the bank of the creek, where it was supposed they had taken up their abode for the Winter. Upon the information obtaining circulation, the citizens turned out en masse to destroy them. They commenced by digging and removing the earth and rocks, from the mouth of the den, until they came to them. They lay in coils in the crevices of the rocks. Wooden hooks were thrust in, and frequently three or four were drawn out. The two first days, they caught one hundred and forty-two—about one hundred were Rattle Snakes and the remainder the Copper headed Snake. They were in general of the largest size. Digging and killing have since continued, but to what extent we are not informed.

Stop the Murderer!—An honest, thrifty farmer of this county, was murdered (killed dead) some twelve or fifteen days since, while travelling home from market, by a notorious vagabond, who has long been in the habit of knocking folks down, whenever he could catch them from home; and he has grown so bold, that it is not uncommon for him to steal into the very domicils of people, and level them with the floor of their own dwellings! It behooves all of us, to endeavor to put a stop to the devastating course of this abominable marauder, and not suffer him to run at large any longer. His name is "Whiskey," and we presume he is so well known, it will be unnecessary for us to describe him: our only object is to raise a hue-and-cry, that the people may turn out & stop him, to the end that he may be confined within proper limits. West. Car.

We find the following notice in the Boston daily Advertiser.

Married.—In Fall River, on Monday morning, Mr. Andrew C. Fearing, merchant of this city, to Miss Aldiborontophosphono Cowen, of the former place.

The father of this lady must certainly have been caged when she was christened. No wonder the parties were married in a river, and that the husband is fearing.

Trial of a Deserter.—A court martial was held at Jefferson Barracks, on the 28th December for the trial of William Hoston, or Hart, of the 8th regiment U. S. Infantry, for desertion from said Barracks in April last; for re-enlisting at Natchez and receiving bounty while a deserter; and for deserting thence shortly afterwards. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was condemned to be shot. The proceedings were transmitted to the War Department, for approval, and an order was issued on the 17th ult. containing a pardon from President Jackson, on the ground "that while the conduct of the soldier presents no mitigating circumstance which in a state of war, would demand interposition of the pardoning power, there is at the same time nothing in it of a character which at a period of profound peace requires the punishment of death."

A New State in North America.—A Parris paper of February 17, says—"By an act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, a new State has been formed in that part of North America; it bears the name of Macon!!"

RHODE ISLAND.—A letter from Newport of the 15th inst. says, that returns from all the towns in this state render it certain that the Jackson ticket for State Officers is triumphant by a majority of 300.

Three of the boats belonging to the Transportation Company, arrived at this place last week, and after remaining a short time proceeded to Weldon.

The steam boat Petersburg, we understand, came up within 40 or 50 miles of this place, and turned back—cause unknown. Let those concerned in her look well to their interest.

EDMUND DEBERRY, Esq. of Montgomery county and Maj. JOHN A. CAMERON, of Fayetteville, have been announced as candidates to represent the Fayetteville district, in the next Congress. Mr. CULPEPPER, declines a re-election.

We learn from the Norfolk Herald that the Hon. John Branch, Secretary of the Navy, arrived at Norfolk on the 2nd inst. soon after his arrival he was visited at his lodgings by Com. Barron, Commandant of the Navy Yard, Miles King, Esq. Navy Agent, and other leading members of the community. He visited the Navy Yard, when he received the usual military honors from the detachment of marines stationed in the Yard, &c. He left Norfolk for Washington City on the 4th.

James W. Clark, Esq. of Tarboro, in this state, has received the appointment of Chief Clerk of the Navy Department. He left Norfolk on the 4th inst. in company with the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, for Washington City.

Judge Clark having been announced as a candidate for Congress, in the district formerly represented by Mr. Clay, removes the probability that the "War, Pestilence and Famine" orator will be in the next Congress.

FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA.

MR. EDITOR:—A few nights since I threw myself down upon my bed of rest under circumstances peculiarly heart rendering; and from the oppressive weight of feeling, I knew it was useless to hope for repose. I arose from my accustomed slumbering place, and hurried across the room with quick and restless steps. I thought of a conversation that had passed between a highly respectable gentleman of our village and myself. It led, of course, to a difference of opinion—my spirit was fast sinking—I suddenly felt excited—my energies were called into play—my mind commenced speculation upon that subject, and gave vent to the following effusions.

Is the study of history favorable to morals? Our inquiry here then, should be, what is history, and in what manner are our morals affected by it? I think that we will be able to establish the fact, that the study of history will improve and enlighten the mind—It being so, must unquestionably be favorable to morals. Like the transparent stream that reflect its pebbles on her bottom, history shows the customs and habits of men and nations, more interesting to our minds than the soft stealing murmurs of a gentle brook is affecting to our hearts; more improving to man than the bewitching tales of a Kennelworth and Ivanhoe is delightful to the romantic soul. This position being conceded as correct, history associates itself with learning; it scoffs at vice, and is the grand preceptor of morality. It being so, presents the question like a jug that has but one handle—it has but one side, and that is—'tis beneficial to morals. He who has no fondness for history, I might say he despises his own species—he has no wish to find out the true characteristic of men and ages long since rolled

by. Such a man lives under the influence of prejudice, born down by ignorance.

No light but rather darkness visible. Serves only to discover sights of woe.

This picture, then, presents man in all those deformities by which he was surrounded in ancient days; scarcely any one generous example that he could admire or wish to follow. What few there were, they existed in the empty bubbles of delusive nothingness, and a few fleeting moments, won by vulgar pleasure. Such was once the face of things, degrading the mental powers of man to the injury of his moral character, sucking him up in a whirlpool of infamy and destruction, and though in this state of ignorance and degradation, many had their moments of misery, ingloriously whiling away hour after hour, their heads would at last recline on the midnight pillow, their minds suddenly perturbed by the intrusive question of what have you done to day? There was a responsive echo sounding upon walls—nothing! It was this intrusive question, so striking in appeals, so imposing in its nature, that made them fly from idleness and laziness as a curse, and seize industry and perseverance as the touch stone of improvement; that has brought about the importance of history and the soothing effects of civilization—the true foundation of all moral good, and all earthly happiness. Suppose, then, the objection that history is unfavorable to morals, had been urged, and with success, when profound ignorance had spread its foul breath o'er the world, wretched indeed must have been our present situation. A death blow to virtue and morality, throwing an insurmountable obstruction upon the high road to greatness. But happily for us, and happily for mankind in general, that our progenitors were not destined ever to remain dormant and inactive. Their energies were called into action and their minds thrown into operation. The introduction of letters, through them, has given place to volumes of histories.

"That make mankind, in conscious virtue bold, Live o'er each scene and be what they behold."

Glorious thought! grand retrospect! To live with those who died before our very existence; to scan their character; to admire their brighter qualities; to hate or despise their mean and baser principles. Then what an unbounded field for the benefit of mankind and the improvement of morality is thrown open to our view in the study of history. Is there any one so destitute of taste and noble feelings, as not to admire far more the highlands of Scotland, which, by the pen of Scott, is rendered peculiarly striking, and nobly endearing, to young fancy—I say, do we not admire it far more than we do the immense and dreadful deserts of Africa? the scorching sands of which oppress the feelings and sicken the imagination. Here, then, the question is so obvious, the contrast so striking, that it gives an affirmative response to itself. Taking, then, this view of the subject, I care not what are the feelings of that man who makes history his study; and for argument sake, I am willing to concede the point that he is destitute of virtue, and only has an idea of morality. He shall read page after page, and find as wide a difference in the character of those that are brought before him, as their are in the description of the highlands of Scotland and the deserts of Africa. He shall admire the chivalrous feats and lofty sentiments of a Richard, whose glory has charmed ages gone by, and will enrapture those that are to come. Here, notwithstanding that barrenness of feeling which I have

already conceded as belonging to him, there is an impression favorable to virtue and to morals made upon his heart. He now loves the name of Richard, whilst he is forced to despise the treachery of a John. He inwardly exclaims, great God! what a difference. He forgets that he is a John, and nobly wishes to be a Richard. Who will say that this effervescence of feeling, this generous overflow of soul, is not favorable to morals. Present us two pictures: suppose the one to be admirably well executed, the other most miserably done—here we shall see a difference, and shall be pleased with that difference. So with the base mind, when two characters are presented: one, the sublime untroubled of whose breast are elevated, manly and chivalrous; the other low in thought, cruel in deed and base in heart—like the eye that has seen a difference and been pleased with that difference, the base man here feels, and deeply feels, that there is a difference. His feelings are tuned to so high a strain.

That he thinks of his former self with shame; He determines, forthwith, to become an honest man.

Whilst torturing conscience says he can.

There is history embraces every thing that is awfully sublime, morally good and mentally grand, we contend that there can be no doubt of its noble effects. It associates what has been, what is, and what may be. It brings before us the splendid examples of a Bonaparte and our beloved Washington; the grand productions of a Chatham and Canning; all of which, working upon our slumbering powers and stimulating us to efforts of greatness never dreamt of in our more humble conceptions. Who will say that these are not glorious effects; alike convincing the great and winning the more reflecting part of mankind, sending its polished touch and improving beauties to the souls of all, making our hearts throw their plaudits magnificently high.

One more remark and I am done. The fact of history having met with its conception in the beginning of the world, its after popularity and growth in the maturity of that creation, is an evidence, as striking as incontrovertible, to prove the fact, that it cannot be prejudicial to morals—for it is opening the high road to greatness and to civilization; and if allowed the expression, I might say, the tree of morality itself—without which no government could flourish, and every government would sink. If it were so, we would stamp it under foot, as abusive to our dearest and best interest. The fact of our uniting for its encouragement, is an evidence to prove that we feel its benefit. We are apt to encourage that which convives at our elevation—to discourage that which weakens our strength; and so long as a principal like this is recognised in any nation, it will be found a firm and fixed pillar, that ably supports the strength of her government.

AM NG.

MELANCHOLY.

New York April 30.

A very melancholy occurrence took place last night, on board the steam boat Franklin, on her passage from Providence to this city. George Washington Adams, eldest son of the late President of the U. States, was on board, on his way to Washington. During the day & evening he evinced no symptoms of indisposition, till near bed time when he complained of violent pain in the head, and said he would be bled as soon as he got to New York. He, however, retired with the other passengers, but rose about two o'clock, dressed himself in a hurried manner, and awoke one

or two of the passengers, complaining that they were plotting against him, and particularly asked one of them, what it was he said about his (Mr. Adams) jumping overboard; nothing of the sort had been said, and the thing passed off, and Mr. A. going upon deck and the passengers resuming their slumbers. The only subsequent trace of the unfortunate young man, was the finding, some hours afterwards, his hat upon deck forward of the wheel guard, where he is supposed, in a high state of fever, to have jumped overboard. Mr. G. W. Adams was a lawyer of promise—a young man of considerable acquirements—and has been several times one of the representatives in the Massachusetts Legislature of the city of Boston. He was unmarried.—AM.

From the Elizabeth City (N. C.) Star.

A CARD.—The undersigned, passengers in the Steam Boat Petersburg, take this method of tendering their thanks to Capt. MREA for his polite attention and unremitting assiduity, to make their passage agreeable from the Roanoke to this place—and they are pleased to say, to the Virginia and North Carolina Transportation Company, that they have been fortunate in obtaining Capt. MREA as a Commander—and they have no doubt but that the convenience and facility which this route will afford to travelers, will soon obtain that patronage which the enterprise and public spirit of its projectors so richly merits.

JAMES H. SMITH, DAVID B. PERRY, BENJ. J. SPURILL, Elizabeth City, April 29.

Commodore Isaac Hull has arrived at Washington City, and taken the command of the Washington Navy Yard, in which he succeeds the late Commodore Tingey.

Success.—On Wednesday last we learn that Mr. John H. Henshaw, a clerk in the Fourth Auditor's Office, put a period to his existence, by cutting his throat from ear to ear. The verdict of the jury was, that the act was committed during a fit of mental derangement. Mr. H. was a gentleman of dignified manners, and fine literary taste. Georgetown (D. C.) Columbian.

RUMORED DEFECTIONS.

It is stated in several papers, as a rumor from Washington, that a Clerk in the Treasury Department, who lately committed suicide, has left some papers disclosing certain frauds committed by himself and others (names not mentioned) upon the public Treasury.

Pet. Int.

John Pope Esq. of Kentucky has accepted the office of Governor of Arkansas. The appointment seems popular, even with the Clayites of Kentucky.

Hydrophobia.—Several very distressing cases of this dreadful malady, have occurred among the negroes of Mr. Wm. P. Roberts, of this county; one of them a woman, died on the 25th April, in the most excruciating agony, and three others are now suffering under strong symptoms of the disease, which the physician hopes to arrest by a course of salivation; these persons were bitten near two months ago, as were several others in this town, all of whom are certainly in very great danger.

Edenton Gazette.

Savannah, April 18.

Another fire broke out on our city yesterday, about 12 o'clock, under such circumstances as to leave no doubt of its having been the work of an incendiary. It was discovered in a stable belonging to Mr. Wiberger, on the lane north of South Broad street, between Whitaker and Barnard streets, near the Presbyterian church. By the timely alarm, and the prompt at-

tendance of the firemen and citizens, the fire was got under, after the stable was nearly destroyed.

Most of the servants, belonging to the neighborhood, were taken to the police office for examination; but we have not heard that any circumstances were elicited which tended to fix suspicions on any particular individual.

Since the destructive fire which occurred in Savannah on the 9th inst., there have been nine different attempts to set fire to that city. The excitement was so great in consequence of these diabolical attempts, that the armed militia were ordered out, the town surrounded, and strict search made for suspicious persons, with what success we have not heard.

Several attempts have likewise been made to fire the city of Augusta, and those places appear to be in a state of great excitement and alarm.

Wenette, Obs.

Sixty bales of Cotton, taken on board the steam boat Petersburg, at Palmyra, on the Roanoke, yesterday, week, were on Saturday last (six days from the time of shipping) landed at this port—40 bales were immediately sold at nine cents, and the remaining 20 bales were stored agreeably to order.

Norfolk Herald.

The Journal in Belfast, Me. states that within the space of half a mile, in Seabrook, there resides three families, which turn out Thirty Girls.

Masquerade Balls have become so fashionable and frequent in New York, that a law has been passed by the legislature of that state, imposing a penalty of \$1000 on each and every of them.

MILITIA NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Halifax Volunteers, will take place at the Court House, in the Town of Halifax, on Saturday the 16th inst., for the purpose of organizing the company hitherto contemplated.

By order, &c.

JAMES SIMMONS.

State of North-Carolina. HALIFAX COUNTY. In Equity—Spring Term, 1929. Lemuel Long, Complainant.

Elizabeth Long, Nicholas J. Long, Richard H. Long & Redding Blount and Wife, Defendants.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nicholas J. Long, one of the defendants, resides without the limits of this state. It is ordered that publication be made in the Halifax Minerva, for six successive weeks, that unless he appear at the next Superior Court to be held for the county of Halifax, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, the Bill will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing ex parte as to him.

Witness, Edmund E. Freeman, Clerk and Master in Equity for said County, at office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1929.

E. E. FREEMAN, C. M. E. Price adv. \$1 50. 11—6W

WELDON.

PURSUANT to an order of the Honorable the Court of Equity, holden for the County of Halifax, Spring Term, 1929, notice is hereby given to all purchasers of lots in the town of Weldon, from Samuel Blount, Guardian, &c. who have not complied with the terms of the contract, that they appear at the Superior Court to be holden for the County of Halifax in the town of Halifax, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, to show cause why the purchases made by them respectively under the decree of this Court should not be vacated and set aside.

E. E. FREEMAN, C. M. E. May 5, 1929. Price adv. \$2 00

OLD BRANDY.

THE Subscriber has on hand a 22 barrel one hundred and twenty Barrels of old APPLE and PEACH BRANDY, from Two years old to Twenty, which he will sell low for cash or good paper, fourteen miles above the town of Halifax, and three miles from Wm. E. Webb's on the Warrenton road.

BENJ. EDMUNDS. May 4th, 1929. 14—3W

R. & S. DUNN & CO. Inform their friends and the public generally, that they have now on hand their supply of

SPRING GOODS.

which embrace a complete and very extensive assortment of every desirable article of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS.

Amongst which are, A splendid assortment of Silks, Several pieces of 148 Satin, Levantines and Watered Gros de Herin, quite a new article. A beautiful assortment of Fine Thread Laces and Edgings. A most splendid assortment of Fancy Calicoes. A large stock of GROCERIES. A general assortment of Medicines, Drugs, Oils and Paints. Hats, Shoes and Hardware, in great variety. Which, with every other article usually kept in an extensive assortment Store, they offer for sale on the most favourable terms. Being confident that they can give general satisfaction as to price and quality, they respectfully invite their friends in town and country to call and examine their assortment.

Halifax, May 7th, 1929. 14—4F

NOTICE.

ON Thursday the 14th inst. upon the plantation whereon Mr. Lemuel Long now resides will be exposed to public sale, for cash,

A valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Mules, Farming Utensils, &c. a quantity of Bacon, and Lard, with a great variety of other Useful and Valuable Articles.

And on Saturday the 16th inst. at said Lemuel Long's Mush-Land Plantation, will also be sold in addition to a large quantity of Stock like the above enumerated.

Corn and Fodder, Farming Utensils, &c. &c.

To satisfy sundry executions in favor of Henry Mason, Richard Deggett, and others, against Mr. Lemuel Long and others, returnable to the next County and Superior Courts, to be held for the County of Halifax. As the sale will most undoubtedly take place, and as the property to be sold is very valuable, it is desirable that all those interested should attend.

JAS. SIMMONS, Sheriff.

2nd May, 1929. 14—4F

N. B. There will be a number of valuable NEGROES sold at the Court House in Halifax Town on the Third Monday in this month. J. S.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday evening last, a Negro Girl, named ANNE,

about 15 years old, a very light mulatto, rather low set, no marks recollected. The said Girl Runaway about six weeks ago from her former owner, and was found in Halifax, North Carolina, in the possession of one Allen Price, of Surry county, in this state. A reward of \$20 will be given on the delivery of the above described girl to the subscriber, living in Petersburg, Va.

JOHN E. FENN.

May 2 6—11

SALT.

JUST RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,

3,000 BUSHELS Turke Island Salt.

I have also on hand a lot of Family Medicines,

Put up in the neatest manner, consisting of the following articles, viz:

Sedlitz's Powders Soda do. Sulfit Quinine Cals. Magnesia Calomel Jallap Tartar Emetic Laudanum Paregorick Epsom Salts Glober do

Also a few Gallons of Superior Shrub, some old Apple Brandy, Iron, Powder and shot. Black Sand, a prime lot of Lard nearly put up in kegs, with many other articles equally desirable.

JOS. L. SIMMONS.

Halifax, April 7, 1929. 10—4F

MILITIA ORDERS.

THE Captain and commandants of companies in the second Regiment of Halifax, N. C. Militia, are hereby ordered to parade their respective commands at Crowell's Road, on Saturday, the 9th day of May next. And all officers of the same Regiment are ordered to assemble at the same place, the day previous, in order to be exercised by the Adjutant.

S. WHITAKER, Colonel Commandant.

April 7, 1929. 10—4F

POETRY.

[FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA.]
SONG.

It was on a May morning, bright
Phœbus adorning,
As I walked on the banks of Ro-
noke so gay,
I met a young creature, most modest
of feature,
She looked like the goddess of
flow'ry May.

I stepped up to her, and gently said
to her,
Come tell me, my charmer, ah
whither you roam—
I am gathering sweet flowers, to
deck yonder bowers,
Where I and my William have
oft sat alone.

But now he has left me, and of plea-
sure bereft me,
And forgotten those vows that he
swore unto me;
From his Julia has parted, and left
broken hearted,
The disconsolate maiden that now
speaks to thee.

With breast gently heaving, and
tears swiftly streaming,
And tresses neglected most care-
less did flow;
Her heart's soft devotion set mine in
commotion,
To see this young creature op-
pressed with woe.

O! can you believe me, I ne'er will
deceive thee.
My heart and my fortune I'll throw
at thy feet,
Your joys shan't be blighted, we will
be united,
And another more true than your
William you'll meet.

Since William's deceiv'd me, and of
pleasure bereav'd me,
How can I hope that your heart is
more true;
Like him you may press me, like
him may caress me,
And leave me, as he's done, my
folly to rue.

Cease then complaining, my heart's
not worth gaining,
It has loved once too fondly, but
never again;
Ah pray sir then leave me, you can-
not relieve me,
For soon in the grave will my sor-
rows be o'er.

C. C. F. R.

Halifax county.

LYING.

Lies are the very soul of loving.
If half we told the girls were true;
If half we swear to think or do,
Were ought but lying—sweet delu-
sion!

The world would be in strange con-
fusion.

The Jews, as we in sacred writ are
told,

To buy a God, gave Aaron all their
gold—

But Christians have become so won-
drous odd,
To heap up gold they'll even sell
their God.

THE MANIAC.

Or, the effects of Jealousy.

The only time I ever saw
Adelaide Tremont, was at an
election ball in Berkshire.
Born of an ancient and noble,
but decayed family, she was
the admiration and love of all
who ever met her. When I
lift the veil that hangs over the
scenes of many a far gone year,
and recal her and the spot
where I saw her to my remem-
brance, for a moment I seem
no longer a being of to-day, so
deeply are they impressed up-
on my soul. I see her as I did
then, in all the pride of youth
and beauty, her graceful form,
her beaming eye—her flowing
hair—and the thousand en-
chantments that ever glowed
around her. I still think I
hear those soft strains of music;
the sounds of mirth and gaiety;
while the fairy-like windings
of the dance and the gay crea-
tures who mingled therein, are
all pictured before me. It is
love that confers the greatest
charm, and the highest polish
upon the character of woman.
Perchance it may steal roses
from her cheek and fire from
her eye, but it adds a brighter
yet softer expression to every

look. And Adelaide loved
one well worthy of her and her
perfections, she was the adorer
and the adored. How happy
was he, the object of that love,
the noble Clifford! They had
been but a few days together,
for he had left a foreign mission
only to insure with his influence
the election of the fortunate
candidate to whom the fete was
given. He was again soon to
leave her, ere he came to call
her his own. In boyhood my
playfellow, and in manhood my
friend, I now felt almost as hap-
py as he, and promised to at-
tend the summons he said that
he would soon send me to his
wedding. The next morning
I was on my road to Paris.

Years rolled away—I had
become a wanderer over the
face of the earth—I had visited
many a land, and mingled with
man in many a different clime.
I was tossed upon the waves
of the ocean, and had been in
wars and in bloodshed. At
length wearied with my toils,
I visited the happy shores of
Britain. I had but few friends
in the world—some had forgot-
ten, some had deserted me. I
flew with eagerness to one who
I knew would be faithful to me.
I found him not; and I trem-
bled at the tale I heard. Short-
ly after my departure and that
of Clifford, Adelaide, his affian-
ced bride, had eloped to the
continent with a stranger. Clif-
ford soon returned, full of love
and expectation. When the
truth was told him, despair al-
most drove him to madness; to
this succeeded apathy and ap-
parent unconcern, and hastily
settling his affairs, he left the
country. All were ignorant of
his fate if dead, or place of ex-
ile, if living. It was supposed
he had buried himself and his
woes in some friendly convent.
Adelaide and her betrayer had
met another doom over which
the deepest mystery hung. A-
gain I became a wanderer. I
had almost forgotten the misfor-
tunes of my friend. I had my
own sorrows, and they weighed
heavily upon me. I was pass-
ing through a mad-house in
Palermo, contemplating the va-
rious wrecks of intellect before
me. To curiosity succeeded
disgust, and I was hastily leav-
ing the scene, when my eyes
rested on a face I thought I
had seen before. In its wasted
and distorted features I at
length traced those of the long
lost Charles Clifford. Careful
of betraying myself, I called
the governor of the Hospital,
and inquired the history of the
being before me. He was a
stranger who had arrived at the
place some years before, and to
a violent sickness, derangement
succeeded. He had left no traces
of his name or family; when
sane, as he seldom was, he ob-
served a profound silence, but
when the fit came on him, his
paroxysms were so severe, and
his language so incoherent that
no discovery could be effected.

He was every day growing
weaker, and it was supposed
he had not long to live. I ap-
proached his bed. A few words
had only passed between us,
when he clasped me to his bosom.
Alas! he was a maniac,
beyond all hopes of cure, and
few were his moments of reason.
I visited, soothed, I comforted
him, but it was in vain. One
day, more calm than usual, he
told me the story of his suffer-
ings.

"You tell me you already
know the dreadful history of
my miseries,—you tell me the
world know it too. I would to
heaven you were not deceived.
A feeling unfeigned pervades
me now; I am calm; it is that
calm which precedes the storm;
my life is wasting fast away,
but I will unfold as briefly as
I may the mystery that sur-
rounds me now. When I ar-
rived in England, and found
the being to whom I had link-
ed all my earthly happiness
gone; gone forever; I became
almost distracted. To this,
hate, the deepest and the dead-

liest followed. I sighed for re-
venge on those who had cast
thorns and dishonor in my
path. Yet I concealed every
emotion, and became seem-
ingly callous to my own sorrows.
I left my native land with the
expressed determination of seek-
ing repose in a cloister; but I
nourished within my bosom the
flames of hell. I traced and
pursued the fugitives; cast your
eyes from that window; beyond
those blue mountains I found
them. On passing the spot
where they lived, in my way to
a resting place for the night,
she saw me and shrieked; but
I spurred on my horse and left
her. An hour afterwards I re-
ceived a letter; I did not open,
yet could not destroy it; I do
not know what prompted me
to preserve it.

"In the night, armed with
pistols doubly loaded, and dis-
guised in my cloak, I stole un-
perceived to their villa. The
sound of voices drew me to an
open window. Concealed from
their view by surrounding fol-
iage, I eagerly observed them.
I saw that form which I had
pressed at parting to mine, now
carelessly reclining on the arm
of a stranger. I could not see
her face, what else I did per-
ceive made me frantic. The
moon was smiling gloriously
through the heavens, a few
black and flitting clouds, as if
to veil the dreadful deed, were
all that obscured the firmament.
One of these came over and hid
its light; I drew the weapon
from my bosom, wishing to
slay them both. I had raised
it; my hand was upon the fatal
spring; when, suddenly, the
moonbeams shone around me.
She had raised her head; it
was turned to me; I once more
gazed on those eyes, from
whose eyes I once drank love,
she was smiling too; she seemed
to smile on me. I had steeled
my heart to the task; yet my
arm fell nerveless to my side.
But those eyes were thrown on
another, and those eyes were
bright for him, and he her par-
amour. The Evil Spirit sent
a dark spot over the moon; I
felt my heart burning within
me. Revenge urged me to the
deed; it was done.

"I left the spot, escaped even
suspicion, and crossed over in-
to Sicily. The fever that had
for hours before raged within
my veins now broke forth.
Long I hovered between life
and death. I will not name
the torments I suffered, when a
heated fancy conjured in my
brain its terrible visions, mak-
ing the night a scene of hor-
rors, and the day one of re-
morse. Yet I left my bed, and
trod once more firmly on the
ground. I tried even to tear
the never dying worm from my
bosom, and to mingle once
more with the world. And
perhaps I had succeeded; but
that letter; her last, unopened
letter crossed my mind. I took
it, and held it over the waters
that murmured at my feet. I
would have destroyed it, but
an unknown power tempted me
to read. I expected what I
found; exultation. She had
been driven, she said by pecu-
niary embarrassments from
England; was faithful and burn-
ing to see me; I read this with
a smile. But farther on I saw
those words, those dreadful
words; I see them now; I see
them written in the air around
me; I hear them in the sound of
the roaring wind; I feel them
written on my heart in letters
of fire—I am the murderer of
the Sister and the Brother.

A very neat little volume in-
tended for children has been
published in Boston, entitled "Bio-
graphical Sketches of great and
good men." As a specimen of
the work, we copy the following
sketch of Baron De Kalb from it.
It is written in that simple and
easy style, which renders it inter-
esting and comprehensible to the
youthful mind.

BARON DE KALB.
Every American boy 10 years
old, should be made familiar

with all the celebrated names
connected with the history of
his country. But I am afraid
there were many, who, during
the terrible period of the revo-
lution, poured forth money
and blood, as freely as water,
and yet are, at this moment,
strangers to the memory of A-
merican boys.—Every boy has
heard of Lafayette.—Almost
every boy has seen him and
shaken hands with him; but has
every one heard of the brave,
and generous DE KALB? Lest
they have not, I will inform
them that he was a German,
who like Lafayette, left his
country, and his home, to fight
for our freedom. He was in
the winter of life, when he joined
our army, but apparently as
vigorous as he could have been
in his youth. His face and fig-
ure was emphatically German.
His frame, large and athletic;
his clear, mild, blue eye, and
glowing ruddy face, seemed to
give the lie to the snow white
hairs, bleached by the suns and
storms of 63 winters. He used
to boast of the iron constitution,
which industry and hardships
gave his countrymen. "The
Christmas before I sail to
America," said he, "I went to
see my father who lived about
three hundred miles from Paris.
On my arrival at the house,
I found my dear old mother,
who was 83 years of age, sit-
ting at her wheel, while one of
her great-grand daughters car-
ded the wool, and sung a hymn
for her. As soon as the first joy
of meeting was over, I eagerly
inquired for my father. "Do
not be uneasy my son," said
she. "He has gone to the
woods, with three of his great-
grand-sons, to cut some wood
for the fire. They will be here
presently."

"In a short time, I heard
them coming. My father was
foremost, with an axe under his
arm and a stout billet of wood
on his shoulder. The children
followed him staggering along
each with his little load, and
prattling with all their might.
I assure you, it was delightful
thus to see the two extremes of
youth and age mingled in cor-
dial love. Nothing but exer-
cise, and a plenty of the heal-
thy air of heaven, will make
constitutions wear like my fa-
ther's."

The histories of battles are
very much alike, and it is al-
ways painful to dwell on such
scenes of bloodshed, and dis-
tress; I will therefore only say,
that in every combat in which
he was engaged, Gen. De
Kalb evinced the utmost brave-
ry, discretion and military
skill.

On the 15th of August, 1780,
the American army were estab-
lished near Rugely's Mills ab-
out 12 miles from Camden,
South Carolina. Ten o'clock
at night, orders were given to
march to Camden, and surprise
the British army there. Un-
luckily, the English at the same
time began a march to surprise
the Americans. To their mutual
astonishment the advance
guard of both armies met at two
o'clock in the morning, and fired
at each other. A council
of war was immediately called.
De Kalb, cautious as well as
courageous, advised to fall
back to Rugely's Mills; but
General Gates overruled this
motion.

The morning sun discovered
the woods, far and near, red-
dened with the flame coloured
uniform, worn by the British
army; and the rolling of their
drums, and the thundering of
their cannons, as they came
rushing to the battle, had a
most awful sound. The un-
disciplined militia, frightened
at their numbers, scarcely gave
them one distant fire, before
they broke their ranks and fled
in every direction. In vain
De Kalb called upon them to
return. He was left alone with
a handful of Americans to
stand all the horrors of that
fearful day. His valor increas-
ed with his danger. While he

was bending forward to ani-
mate his troops, he received
eleven wounds. He fell! and
Americans and Britons contin-
ued furiously fighting over his
body. His French aid stretch-
ed his arms over the wounded
veteran, and called out "Save
the brave De Kalb, Oh save
the Baron De Kalb!" The
British immediately fell back;
but it was too late to save his
life. He died of his wounds,
and was buried near Camden,
where his last battle was fought.
Some years after, when Wash-
ington went to that place, he
eagerly inquired for the grave
of De Kalb. It was shown to
him. He looked upon it
thoughtfully, for some time,
and then exclaimed with a deep
sigh, "So here lies the Brave
De Kalb! The generous
stranger who came from a for-
eign land, to fight our battles,
and to water the tree of liberty
with his own blood! Would
it had pleased Heaven, that he
might have lived to share our
prosperity as freely as he shar-
ed our danger!"

REFORM.

We gave an account some
months ago of the shooting of
Gen. Jackson in effigy in the
town of Leeds, at which dis-
graceful affair the principal
municipal officers of the town
were present. At the late mu-
nicipal elections, we understand
that the citizens of Leeds have
reformed their town govern-
ment by turning out all their
old federal and twaddling town
officers who were concerned in
this infamous transaction and e-
lecting republicans in their places.—Eastern Argus.

Miseries of the Rich.—Who is
dogged in the streets, and knock-
ed down at midnight! The rich
man. Whose house is broken in-
to by robbers? The rich man's.
Who has his pocket cut out, and
his coat spoiled in a crowd? The
rich man. Who is in doubt wheth-
er people are not laughing at him
in their sleeves, when they are
eating his dinner? The rich man.
Who adds to his trouble by every
story which he adds to his house?
The rich man: for the higher he
ascends, the colder is the atmos-
phere. A bank breaks, and who
suffers? The rich stockholder and
depositor. War blows his horn,
and who trembles? Death ap-
proaches, and who fears to look
him in the face? Why, the rich
man; and yet all the world envies
the rich. Depend upon it, reader,
the length of your face will al-
ways be proportioned to the length
of your purse. If you live in a
two story house, be thankful, and
covet not the loftier mansion of
your neighbor. You but dishonor
yourself, and insult your destiny,
by repining.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

Now remaining in the Post Office
at Halifax, N. C. which if not
taken out before the 1st of July
next, will be sent to the General
Post Office, as dead letters.
March 31st, 1829.

A Thos. Alcott
B Mrs Sally R. Browning, Mrs.
Priscilla M. Burt 2, Richard Bragg.
C Benja. Clarke, Thos. Carson,
Esq. 6, Granville Cruikshank, Dr. R.
H. Crowell.
D Judge Joseph John Daniel,
Col. Wm. Doggett, Miss Julia Dan-
iel.
E E. H. Eure, Esq.
F Col James C. Fawcett, Hen-
ry Freear, Esq.
G Mrs. Ann Maria Hicks, Nel-
son B. Hues, Esq. James L. Hick-
man, William Hart
J Dr John A. Jells 2, Starling
Johnson, Asa A. James
K Jerry Keener
L Long & Garrett, Master Jno.
J Long 2, Lemuel Long, David Lit-
tlejohn, Henry Livsey, William Lil-
ly, Saml. W. Lafater
M Nelson Montford, Alfred W.
Moore, Thos. Martin 2, John Mont-
gomery.
P Holley Powell, Daniel Powell,
M. H. Pettway, Esq. 7
R Samuel Roseboro
S Miss Ann Smith, Col. J. H.
Simmons 3, Jno W. Simmons, Rev.
Miles Smith, Benj. H. Smith, E. B.
Smith, Esq. A. A. B. Smith & Co. 7
T W A Taylor, Maj Thos Til-
lery
V Warren Vinson
W Dr R. H. Wilson 2, Thos
Warren, Willmouth Whitaker, Joo
A Walker, Jos G Washington, Mrs
Susan West.
JOS. L. SIMMONS, P. M.
10-3v

New Spring Goods.

The subscribers are now receiv-
ing their SPRING SUPPLIES
consisting of a Splendid Assort-
ment of Seasonable and Fashion-
able

DRY GOODS;

Some of which are entirely NEW
STYLE. Also—A good assort-
ment of

GROCERIES, Hardware and Cutlery, SHOES, HATS, Leghorn Bonnets, &c.

and many other desirable articles
in our line. Persons wishing to pur-
chase will do well to call and ex-
amine our assortment, as we pur-
chased our goods in New York
very low, and are determined to
sell them low.

HAWKINS & HARRIS.
Halifax, April 26, 1829. 13-4f

Beware of the Swindler.

Commenced boarding with me,
some time about the 29th of Decem-
ber last, a young man of genteel ap-
pearance, well dressed, about 5 feet
6 inches high, small size, dark hair
thick or double upper lip, but little
beard, pumple face, and about 21 or
22 years old, by profession a Tailor,
and says he is from New York. He
remained here until he became in-
debted to me for board to the amount
of \$17, also to other persons
to a large amount. He absconded
on Saturday night, the 11th inst.
unbeknowning to any person, leaving
the following note in his trunk:
"The martins have come, it is time
for me to be off.—G. H. Conkling."
P. S. Lord what creatures we
Yankees are. From what I can
learn it is probable he has made his
way to Norfolk, Va. for the purpose
of joining a Gumbler, whose profes-
sion he may follow. I hope the vil-
lain may be known, and that the
finger of contempt and derision may
be pointed at him wherever he may
be seen.

J. H. SIMMONS.
Halifax, N. C. April 16th 4w.—11

UPP. S. The Editors of newspa-
pers throughout the United States
would do a favor by publishing the
above.

SCOTLAND NECK Private Academy.

THE subscriber having deter-
mined on the removal of the in-
stitution formerly kept in Halifax town,
to the neighborhood of Scotland
Neck, begs leave to inform those
concerned, and Parents and Guar-
dians generally, that the Spring
Session of the above Academy will com-
mence on Monday the 9th of March,
and terminate on Friday the 31st of
July. This institution will include
two departments—MALE and FE-
MALE; and will be open to children
of any age. The course of studies
will be as follows:
4th CLASS—Spelling, Reading &
Writing, with first Principles of A-
rithmetic. 3d CLASS—The same,
with the addition of English Gram-
mar, Geography and Arithmetic ad-
vanced. 2d CLASS—Including the
studies of the 3d and 4th, with the
addition of Modern History, Epi-
stolary Writing. 1st CLASS—
All the former studies reviewed,
with the addition of Parsing and
punctuation, Geography from an At-
las, Compositions on Selected Sub-
jects, and Irvings Catechisms of As-
tronomy, Botany, Practical Chem-
istry, Jewish, Grecian, and Roman
Antiquities, Mythology and Biog-
raphy, with Ancient and Universal
History.

The Female Department will be
under the charge of Mrs. Norment,
who will teach, in addition to the
studies above enumerated, the more
peculiar branches of Female Educa-
tion, viz: Ornamental Needle Work,
Drawing and Painting, and Music
on the Piano Forte.

RATES AS FOLLOWS:

Literary tuition, per Session, \$10 00
Needle Work, 5 00
Drawing and Painting, 5 00
Music—when added to the a-
bove branches 10 00
With any of the above
taught 15 00
Tax for fire wood, per session, 50
Boarding may be had in the im-
mediate neighborhood at \$5 per month.
JOHN HAYWOOD NORMENT.
25th February, 1829.

DR. N. L. B. STITH,

HAVING located himself in
this Village, tenders his pro-
fessional services in the various
branches of Medical science, to
the citizens of HALIFAX and its
vicinity, and hopes by unremit-
ted attention and assiduity to his pro-
fession, to meet and receive a por-
tion of Public Patronage. He will
be found at all times at his office,
above the store house recently
occupied by Messrs. A. A. B.
Stith.

April 2, 1829. (1-9)

AT WOOD, FEATHERS AND
M-ST KINDS OF COUNTRY
PRODUCE WILL BE TAKEN
IN PAYMENT FOR THE AL-
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